NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, JR. MANAGER

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXII.....

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, September 18, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester

King William of Prussia is to review the army of Raden in Rastadt. Prussis and Austria are negotiating commercial treaty, to facilitate trade between North Germany and the empire. The United States frigate Minnesota was at Lisbon. A number of American divince were in attendance at the Pan-Anglican Episcopai Synod in London. Colonel Kelly, a Fenian military leader, was arrested in Manchester. The Irish Femans made a parade at the funeral of a deceased member in

Consols closed at 94% for money in London. Five twenties were at 73 in London and 76% in Frankfort. The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet with mid dhug uplands at 9% pence. Breadstuffs strong at the Provisions slightly higher.

By the Cunard steamship Russia, at this port vester day, we have interesting mail reports in detail of our cable despatches to the 7th of September.

THE CITY.

The Quarantine Commissioners and examining engineers went down the bay yesterday to inspect the foundation for the new Quarantine buildings proposed to be erected on the West Bank in the lower bay. The work nesota, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday with a species cholera on board which is not exactly Asiatic, but which the surgeon of the vessel designated as English cholers. Sixteen deaths occurred during the voyage, and the vessel was ordered to the lower bay for the usual

The inquest in the boiler explosion case in West Twenty-eighth street was commenced before Coroner Wildoy yesterday. Several witnesses testified that the eer was a sober man. Mr. Reynolds, an engineer. testified that the general plan of the boiler was bad. and was the primary cause of the explosion. He also testified that there was no appearance of neglect in its care or management. The boiler inspector of the Metropolitan Police Department testified that he had not inspected the boiler, because he had only just received notice to do so when the explosion took place. The further investigation was postponed to Friday next.

The Board of Audit beard a large number of claim yesterday, but they were devoid of public interest. The Cincinnati Common Council will arrive in thi city this afternoon on a visit.

Dr. Harris, in his weekly letter, states that five hundred and twelve deaths occurred in New York iss week, and one hundred and seventy-two in Brooklyn. The stock market was dull yesterday morning, bu afterwards became active and strong, closing steady at an advance. Government securities were dull. Gold was firm, and closed at 144% a 144%.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our telegraphic advices from Mexico city are dated contember 2. Admiral Tegethoff had arrived and had been well received by the government. The sequel of his interview with Juarez was given in our telegraphic advices of a later date yesterday. Our letters from Mexico city are dated August 29. General Diaz had given a dinner to Juarez and his Cabinet. Escobedo had published a denial of the authenticity of his letter gainst foreigners. Castillo and all the generals a Querétare sentenced to be shot had been pardoned. Marquex is reported at Yucatan at the head of some Santa Ana's court martial was being organized at Vera Cruz. The Austrian corvette Novars had sailed from Havana for Vera Cruz under orders from Admiral Tegethoff forwarded to Havana by the steam yacht Elizabeth.

By the arrival of the steamer Raleigh we have received our Havana correspondence, dated September 12. Senor Montecation had sailed for the United States. being charged by the St. Domingo government with sundry commissions, the nature of which were not known. The receipts of the Cable Company day it was thrown open to the public amounted to about \$2,000 independent of the pres

The dedication of the National Cometery at Antie tam took place yesterday. President Johnson, a large number of the diplomatic corps and several Governors of States, together with a numerous attendance of distinguished gentlemen were present. Governor Swann, corner stone was over, ex-Governor Bradford, of Marydelivered a lengthy oration, describing battle of Antietam and lauding the valor of the Union troops. Upon the care-monies being concluded President Johnson was in-troduced and received with applause. He spoke briefly, peace, so would the living dwell together in peace.
After the departure of the President and most of the Scials a crowd called out Governor Geary, of Pens sylvania, who made a speech, as did also, afterwards, Governor Featon. The assembly then dispersed.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, a re tion providing for three sessions daily was adopted. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the finances and canals and the section prohibiting the terying any tax for purposes of internal improve-ments without first submitting the question to a rote of the people, was stricken out. Resolutions calling for information of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners the Board of Excise and the Fire Department in regar partment, and other statistics, were severally laid on the

at Worcester yesterday, and was permanently organized by the choice of the Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Boston, as Presinator Wilson was introduced and made a speech of some length. Resolutions strongly denonncing all liquor license laws, and accepting the work of prohibi-tion as a worthy aim for those who brought about eman-

cipation were adopted
Six thousand barrels of whiskey were seized by the Collector at Buffalo yesterday, which it was supposed were about being placed on the market without paying the usual tax. The property belonged to John F. Perry, the only shipper of whiskey in that district. Information had been received from Boston by the Collector which led him to believe that heavy shipments of silicit whiskey had been made from Buffale extensive forgeries committed in the former city in the signing of receipts for the same at the ware houses. Six prominent citizens are reported to have been arrested in Boston for alleged connection with the

nefarious proceeding.
It is said that Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, has been called to Washington by the radical committee, to prevail on Grant to say something radical.

General Ord, commanding the Fourth district, has issued orders forbidding assemblages of armed citizens, and requiring rebels returned from voluntary exile fo

The Acting Secretary of War has approved the ser tence of a court martial which dismisses Captain Charles Brown, of the Thirty-seventh colored troops, with loss holding office under the government, fines him five thousend dollars, imprisons him until the fine is paid, and in the newspapers of Massachusetts and North Carolina, all for appropriating the proceeds of the sales of govern

ment property to his own use.

An illicit distillery was seized in Ohio on Salurda which had been running for eight months in a coal min two hundred fees under ground.

Governor O. P. Morton, of Indiana, expresses his opinion on the public finances by contending that the debt ought not to be paid in greenbacks, but should be paid when better times prevail, the rate of taxation being for the present reduced to what is necessary for actual

expenses and interest on the securities.

A vessel from New Orleans arrived at the Boston Quarantine yesterday with fellow fever on board. Gen eral Spinner, the United States Treasurer, it is said, in tion of the probable desertion of Mobile by the Treasury employes on the approach of the yellow fever, has withdrawn the government funds at that

The Union Pacific Railroad is Snished four he and sixty, and the Kansas branch four hundred and seventy miles west of the Missouri river.

Advices from the Indian country contain account of stealing and scalping at the nands of the savages. The citizens of Montana demand that the government shall protect them or let them protect themselves. In the meantime, pending the action of the Peace Commissioners, the troops have sounded a

Official returns from four hundred and sixty towns in Maine show the majority for Chamberlain to have been 11,704, the same towns last year giving the same man against the same opponent, 27,706, which shows a falling off in the republican majority of 16,002. Three brothers in Posey county, lad., were seriously

injured by the explosion of a shell on Sunday and a fourth was killed.

The Coming Ponneylvania State Election-

The late signal defeat of the republicans in California, and the heavy cutting down of their majority in Maine, have inspired the democracy throughout the North with some faith in the resurrection, and in Pennsylvania and New York with lively hopes of success in their coming State elections. The fight, which will be very apt to determine the result in New York in November, is to come off in Pennsylvania in October. We shall have, therefore, a stirring battle in "the old Keystone," especially as upon the issue will hinge, to a great extent, the prospects of the opposition elements for the grand Presidential contest of next year.

What is the prospect, then, for Pennsylvania in this coming October election? There is nothing more important than a Judge of the State Supreme Court to be chosen by the general vote of all the counties in this election; but this will do as a test of the popular voice on the great national issues of the day. If the democrats do as well as they have done in Maine they will gain a decisive victory; for last year, upon the largest vote ever cast in the Commonwealth, running hard upon six hundred thousand, General Geary, a favorite soldier, upon the popular platform of the constitutional amendment submitted from the Thirtyninth Congress, carried the State against an unpopular candidate by only seventeen thousand majority. Looking, therefore, at the recent results in California and Maine, there is a very fair prospect for a republican defeat on their new radical and revolutionary platform of universal negro suffrage and negro

From 1840 down to last October the political fluctuations of Pennsylvania have been very remarkable. In 1836 the overwhelming democratic Keystone majorities rolled up in the name of Andrew Jackson had been cut down to less than five thousand for Van Buren, Old Hickory's anointed successor. In 1840 Van Buren's financial disasters turned even Pennsylvania against him, although it was by the tight fit of three hundred and forty-nine majority for Harrison. But that sufficed to break the charm of democratic invincibility. In 1844, against Henry Clay, however, the State was regained for "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of 1842" by six thousand majority. In 1848 the scale was turned again by Van Buren's defection, and General Taylor carried it by two thousand votes over the combined vote of Cass and Van Buren. In 1852, on Clay's great compromise measures, poor Pierce carried the State against General Scott by twenty thousand, and had poor Pierce and the democracy held fast to that adjustment they would, perhaps, have had unbroken reign in Washington

From 1852, however, in consequence of the violation of their pledges to the country on the slavery question, the democracy began to go down hill rapidly. In 1856, even "with Pennsylvania's favorite son" as their candidate, and with the opposition elements clashing and distracted between Fremont and Fillmore, the State was saved to Buchanan by only a thousand majority on the total vote. In 1860, from the grand smash-up of the democracy at Charleston and Baltimore, the republicans. with their popular champion, Abraham Lincoln, carried Pennsylvania (no more extensions of slavery) by the astounding majority of sixty thousand over all the broken democratic fragments counted together. That was the prac tical beginning of the political revolution which culminated in the total abolition of slavery.

In 1862, on account of the misfortunes and blunders of Mr. Lincoln's administration, in the war for the suppression of the Southern rebellion, New York and Pennsylvania went by default for the democracy—the latter State. on a deficient vote of one hundred and fifty thousand, being carried by three thousand democratic majority. But in 1863 the repub licans, on a pretty full vote, regained the State by fifteen thousand. In 1864 Mr. Lincoln held it by twenty thousand; and last year, as we have said, on the largest popular vote ever cast in the State, and with a favorite soldier and a platform which left the issue of negro suffrage to the several States, where it properly belongs, the republicans held their ground by seventeen thousand majority. We have only, therefore, to say, in conclusion, that, consider ing the fluctuations in the vote of Pennsylvania which we have recited, and the recent elections elsewhere, and all the signs of the times, the republicans will probably lose the Keystone State this fall ; that if they lose it they will next lose New York, and that in losing both these great States in 1867 the counter revolution setting in against them will whirl them out of power in 1868, unless they seasonably retrace their steps on these dangerous issues of universal negro suffrage and negro

The Herald and the Associated Press We do not know whether the understrappers of the Associated Press and the printers' devils of the Times, and Tribune, and World, and Express, &c., with the "cutter" of the Sun are the same persons. We do not know, nor do we care to know. A great deal, we observe, is being made by these understrappers of the proposed retirement of the HERALD from the Associated Press. It is called a "bluff." Time will tell whether it is a "bluff" or not The HERALD would not be the HERALD if it were not in the habit of making its purpose good. What it says it will do it does.

The Herald and the Associated Press There is trouble in some quarters as to what we are to do in relation to the Associated Press. We hear from one direction that we are not going out, and from another that we are; and the public, if it gives the topic any attention, may well be puzzled to know what are our purposes-or, indeed, if we have any. All this interest in our movements is not unaccountable. It is certainly natural that some povertystricken radical sheets should represent that we are to stay in-sheets that are losing both subscribers and advertising patronage; up and down whose columns one may follow a few advertisements that look bewildered and lonesome in their isolation, like scattered mustangs of the prairie driven from the herd. Such sheets may naturally say that we are to continue in the Associated Press; for the reputation of our adhesion is a strength to that machine. But for the satisfaction of whoever wishes to know the truth; for papers East, if they wish to know; for papers West, if they wish to know; and for papers South, if they wish to know, we take this occasion to declare positively that we are going out of the Association. We began life with some different ideas from those that now guide our acts. We went into business with partners then. But we found that would not do. We always had to kick the partners out, or they kicked us out. Coming to this city, we resolved to go it alone, and did so. For years we fought the Associated Press, and for years we beat it; but at length, at the solicitation of its members, we became part of that news firm, and we have had enough of it. We have kept the straw-made papers alive on our news. News gathered from every quarter of the globe, at other expenses than those of money, we have been compelled to share with all the papers of this city, who could pay the pittance toward the mere money outlay but could make no payment for the expense of energy, foresight, tact or judgment involved, all of which, therefore, went for nothing-which we had to give away, thus putting our rivals on the same level with ourselves in things the most es ential to success. It is due to our readers and to the true spirit of journalism, no less than to ourselves and to the devotion and esprit de corps of our correspondents everywhere, that this should stop. Men have exposed themselves to the fate of battle that the HERALD might win because their own pride was invested in it, and have seen that they only secured the success of some vague entity of an association for which they cared not a pin. So they have faced death in the form of this latest scourge of

fight us may go out with us.

yellow fever with the same result. And this

shall happen no more. We are going out of

the Association. It may fight us if it will-

that is a trifle; and they who do not choose to

What are the exact political relations between Andrew Johnson and Salmon P. Chase As one is the idol of violent radicals, and the other the bugbear of radicalism, they ought to be, politically, as far as pole from pole—types, indeed, of the extremes of difference in public sentiment. But are they? On the contrary, some facts indicate that these worthies understand each other very well. Who, indeed, was it but the Chief Justice that furnished Mr. Johnson with the only respectable weapon he has yet employed against the reconstruction laws? The country will remember that Mr. Chase persistently refused to hold a court in Virginia, for the good and sufficient reason that the State was subject to military authority; yet Mr. Chase did not wait for military to give place to civil authority before he held a court in North Carolina. Why the difference? If the reason was good for one State was it not good for the other? It is a significant circumstance the new opening of the dispute against the military laws and in the removal of Sickles. What is Chase's position in this muddle? Was his holding the courts and making a case for Johnson only a great piece of stupidity? or was it a political move-a thing done for a consideration not apparent to the public, but which they may guess at who know Mr. Chase's interest in keeping up the present revenue system, and know also that if Mr. Johnson were nclined he could so easily sweep that system away? Again, we inquire, what are the relaions between these two men? Who will answer?

The Approaching Associated Press Fightlerald vo. Tribune. Times. &c.

A good many old wiseacres and veterau observers are needlessly agitated upon the monentous question, what will be the upshot of the approaching fight between the New York HERALD on the one side, and the anti-HERALD coalition on the other? Some, remembering how we demolished, like Napoleon, all the hostile coalitions formed against us in times past, think the HERALD will win ; others, of the vegetarian school, have faith in the peculiar kinks and crotchets of the Tribune, and there are some who think that the "Minor Topics" of the Times will get the victory. But what is it all about? It is to be a fight or a race for the current news around the circuit of the globe. Our contemporaries of the Holy Alliance against us think they can at last swing round this circle without the assistance of the HERALD. Who, then, is to have the news of the world to the exclusion of the other side? Who is to have the news? Shall it be the HERALD, that awful sheet, denounced, admired, rejected and sought after on every side, and read by everybody, or the Times, Tribune or some other rival who merits are measured by the size of the shell and not by the quality of the kernel? At any rate, we shall not shrink from the conflict; and looking to our brethren of the East and the West, and the North and the South, for fair play, we are ready for them, and will start at the tap of

The Fall Fushians.

As the ladies return home from their sojournings during the summer among the mountains and at the watering places, the modistes are preparing their fall fashions in accordance with the latest proclamation of Dame Fashion. In another column of the HERALD will be found a full account of these preparations. Each lady reader will doubtless be relieved of a considerable load of anxiety and care when she learns what the commands of the chameleon goddess are, and that there will be little change in the most important items of her toilet. Bonnets, having reached the utmost limit of diminutiveness, are again looming up in size, to the great delight of the modiste, whose prices will be | public at large, it has learned to rely almost

regulated accordingly. A diadem front and flat crown are something more tangible than a piece of tulfe, a flower and a ribbon. -Cloaks will be longer and dresses narrower this winter. The animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms are ransacked for trimmings, and any lady who imagines that a less amount of material will require less money for a dress will find herself greatly mistaken when she uspects the bill for trimmings. Some of the fall styles, however, are very becoming, and will certainly find favor in the eyes of the votaries of tashion.

Reconstruction in Europe.

We live in a peculiar age. It is the age of team and electricity and printing, of revolutions and of public opinion; but dominant as are these characteristics, it may with the utmost propriety be described as the age of reconstruction. Reconstruction is the dominant question in the New World. From the Gulf to the Arctic Ocean, from Halifax to San Francisco, in Mexico, in the United States, in the Canadas, reconstruction is the all-absorbing topic of discussion. A little later, and reconstruction will equally be the condition of South America, from Panama to Cape Horn. As to the character of the America of the future, we are not debarred from indulging the very highest hopes; but time and skill and toil and sacrifice will all be found necessary before the various States and nations have settled down into a satisfactory and healthful condition. When reconstruction shall be completed we may not have reached the millennium, but we shall certainly have advanced to a better and nobler state of things.

Reconstruction is not less the condition of the Old World. Within the last few years all old things have been passing away; many ancient and venerated landmarks have disappeared; institutions hoary with age have perished, and not a few States and kingdoms have sunk into the grave of oblivion. Many old things have passed away, but all things have not vet become new. It is the agony of a new birth which is now convulsing Europe, paralyzing trade and commerce, defeating all calculation, and putting the most accomplished and experienced statesmen to their very wits' end. The doctors are, no doubt, doing their best; but the doctors, it is just as undoubted, are sorely puzzled.

It would not be altogether an unpleasant

task to forecast with some minuteness of detail the Europe that is to be. Judging from the present aspect of things, and with the help of some of the HERALD's mysterious guides, we think we can see a picture like the following :-Italy, united and prosperous, with her national capital on the seven hills, the seat of ancient empire. Spain and Portugal, the theatres of so much strife and revolution, no longer pursuing their separate ends, but united in heart and aim, and under one vigorous central government, giving fresh scope to the energies of their once high-spirited and enterprising people. The various German States, including not only the States of the Southern Bund, but those as well which still adhere to the House of Austria, all gathered under one central government, and forming one of the most powerful, compact and intelligent empires of the world. France still courting alliances, but less eager for war, and consoled, it may be, for the growth of her northern neighbor by some insignificant patch on the banks of the Rhine. A Scandinavian union supplanting, or it may be only giving new life, strength and purpose to Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Austria, if the name continues, will transfer her headquarters to Hungary, finding, it may be, for her losses in Germany suitable compensation along the banks of the Danube and on the shores of the Euxine. The Turk, if not actually driven from Europe, will be shut that the judgments given by Mr. Chase in North | up in the narrowest possible limits, and out of the ruins of his empire and under the patrons of Russia will be formed a South Slavonian kingdom. Russia, satisfied with having secured the liberty and consequent gratitude of her coreligionists, and probably despising, for a time, at least, the barren honor of occupying Constantinople, will give herself up to the work of consolidation and development. Greece will benefit somewhat by the breaking up of the European dominions of the Sultan; but Greece has yet to give proof that she is worthy of a glorious future. Switzerland will remain as she is, nestled among her glorious hills. Belgium and Holland, as they cannot unite, may be left for a time undisturbed. The Latin Church will give a species of unity to the Iberian kingdom. Italy France and Austria. The Greek Church will give a bond of union to Russia, Greece and South Slavonia. Germany and the Scandinavian Union, backed up by Great Britain, will be the representatives of Protestantism. Such is the condition into which Europe is all but certain to settle when the present reconstruction process shall be ended.

Whether this state of things shall be reached peacefully, or whether there must first be much blackness and darkness and tempest, much blood and fire and vapor of smoke, we shall not venture to say. Our object simply is to call attention to the fact that Europe is in this transition state, is undergoing this reconstruction process, and that this is precisely the reason why the situation is difficult—so difficult, indeed. that Napoleon and Bismarck and the best of them may yet be found to have grievously miscalculated. The fates are more subtle than the diplomatists, and in their strong grasp the strength of mighty armies is weakness itself.

The Coming Fight.

The public has been excited over all sorts of fights. The fight between the oligarchy of Southern slave owners, with Jeff Davis at their head, and the Northern ideas of union and liberty, with Abe Lincoln as their standard bearer; the fight between Congress and President Johnson, the women suffrage fight, the negro suffrage fight, the fight between rival express companies, and other fights too numerous to mention. But no fight ever promised to be livelier and more interesting than the comin fight between the HERALD and the Associate Press of this city. The enterprise of the HERALD has vexed and irritated the other newspa-pers of New York beyond measure. It has even stimulated the sleeplest of them to greater vigilance and a keener spirit of emulation than ever. Dissatisfied at the indefatigable and successful efforts of the HERALD to secure, at whatever expense of trouble and money, the fullest latest and most important news from all parts of the habitable globe; dissatisfied also with the country press on account of the eagerness and implicit confidence with which, like the

exclusively upon the HERALD for news -our city press has at length screwed its courage up to enter the lists against the HERALD, the champion of the rights of the American people to enjoy the highest advantages which the modern newspaper, with the aid of steam and electricity, and all the appliances of modern civilization can offer to the public. The HERALD, of course, does not hesitate to pick up the glove. It is eager for the fray, confident that henceforth, as bitherto, it can compel its competitors themselves to acknowledge that it can overcome them all, whether they choose to fight singly or in combination. Whoever shall come off victor in the contest, the public will win great benefits from it, and none can doubt as to whose chances are the best.

The Negro Vote as a Balance of Power

The radicals, seeing the swelling torrent of public sentiment rising against their negro su-premacy policy, begin to sing small. One of their organs in this city had a labored article yesterday, appealing pathetically to the public in behalf of the "poor negro." It asks, "shall four millions of our countrymen be henceforth serfs and outcasts in the land of their birth with their descendants through all generations?" It calls this "the main question great question remaining to be solved by the judgment and votes of the American people." Now this is the merest balderdash and claptrap nonsense. The writer knows very well, it he has any sense, that the four millions of his colored countrymen are neither serfs nor outcasts, and never can be again. They are on perfect equality with the whites as regards their civit rights and before the law. If a portion of them should be excluded from certain political privileges for a time and for great public reasons, that would be nothing more than what happens to many white people in this republic and land of equal rights. All this talk about the negroes being seris and outcasts is supreme nonsense, and is made for the purpose of blinding the American people to the real object of the radicals. No, there is no fear of the negroes not having their rights; and that is not the real question. The object of the radicals is to make the negro vote the balance of power in our political system and government. A small party sometimes holds the balance, as we often see, in both State and general elections. The four millions of blacks in the South may become the ruling power of the republic through holding that balance. We see already how demoralized and extreme the republican party has become in its efforts to get the negro vote. What will not that party or any other do to gain power through the negro vote, if that vote can give it? In fact we are now in danger of having this great republic governed by the negroes and in the interests of negroes. This is "the main question" really at issue, and all the pretence about negro rights is sheer bumbug.

Enterprise Versus Menopely.

Enterprise is the great characteristic of the American nation; monopoly, the one abuse against which, more than against any other, the American people set their faces. Monopolies have occasionally accomplished a certain amount of good in the development of the resources of the country, and proved temporarily advantageous to the public; but in the ain they are adverse to the genius of our institutions and in conflict with our general policy. Enterprise gives birth to opposition as its legitimate offspring, and the spirit of opposition lies at the foundation of our peculiar reputation as a nation. The desire to excel our neighbors, to improve upon the latest improvements, to accomplish more than any one has ever accomplished before, makes us the pushing, rushing, progressive, wonderful people that we are admitted to be all over

the world. comprehend the distinction between enterprise and monopoly, and where individuals build up a great business or amass large wealth through superior enterprise, many are apt to erroneously regard them as monopolists. Thus, we sometimes hear of the HERALD being a monster monopoly, while nothing is farther from the truth. It is in the largest sense of the word a great enterprise, seeking only to establish its superiority by its own energy and its own efforts, and leaving every newspaper free to vie with it and to strive to equal it as a public journal. Commodore Vanderbilt has some imes been called a monopolist, while he has been, in fact, a man of enormous energy and enterprise, who has fought his way against opposition in a fair, free field, and not only on the position of the great steamship and railroad king of the country, but succeeded in putting Central, Hudson River and Harlem into his breeches pocket, in addition to the fortune of fifty million dollars for which rumor gives him credit, while he has still room for the Erie in the same spacious receptacle. As models of what the true American spirit of enterprise and progress can accomplish, the HERALD stands prominently forth as a business and Cornelius Vanderbilt as an individual.

There have been monopolies which have prospered for awhile, but the contracted, parrow-minded spirit inseparable from them is fatal to permanent success. The New York Associated Press was of this character. Foolishly believing that it had secured the exclusive control of the collection and distribution of telegraphic news throughout the country, it set itself to work to restrict individual newspaper enterprise, and insolently undertook to ol the special reports of such a paper as the HERALD. This was its death blow. The HERALD gave notice of its intention to withdraw from the concern, and now rival news associations are springing up, a new era is about to commence in the newspaper world in the collection and sale of news, and the old New York Associated Press will soon be a thing of the past, of no more use or importance than the old lumbering stage coach or the broken down nag of a post messenger. Such is and such always will be the distinction between enterprise and monopoly.

COVERSOR MORTOS ON THE FINANCES.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Сімсіянаті, Sept. 17, 1867, 9 о'Сіоск Р. М.

Governor O. P. Morton, of Indiana, has written a lo ster on the national finances. He says the democratic reposition to pay bonds on the debt in reenbacks would be clearly fatal to the credit reenbacks would be clearly ratal to and prosperity of the country. I that it is absurd to pay the debt at present. "I would reduce the rate of taxation to the that would defray the expenses of the economically administered, and pay the maturing obligations, and leave the principal debt to be discharged in other and by

WASHINGTON.

WARRINGTON, Sept. 17, 1887, 11 o'Clock, P. M.

Grant and the Radical Catechleers.
The attempt of the radicals to get General Grant to sublicly commit himself in favor of their ticket at the approaching abouting the state of the state approaching elections has utterly failed, and the leading politicians from those States about to hold elections, who came here for that purpose, have gone home in disgust. Others, however, are expected here, who are supposed to have more industrice upon Grant. Among these is Washburne, of Illinois, who has already been telegraphed to come here and summon the General to the political confessional. These anxious inquirers say Grant talks freely on every subject except litics. When that is introduced he is willing enough to hear the opinions of others, but very careful to give none of his own. It has been said that Grant kept away from the Antistam celebration to-day in order to avoid the catachetical ordeal he would be certain to meet with in such an assemblage of politicians.

Expected Resignation of Assistant Secretary

of the Treasury Chandler.
It is understood that Mr. Chandler, the Assistant It is understood that Mr. Chandler, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is about to resign at last, positively and without fail, no postponement on account of the weather or Mr. McCulloch. He is said to sup-port Colonel Thorpe, of St. Louis, at his successor—a man who believes in the Johnsonian policy, and is at to be well up in matters of finance.

The Affairs of the Farmers' and Citizens'
Bank of Brooklyn.

Mesers. Demas Strong and Howell Smith, of Brooklyn. have been here for the past day or two, end either to obtain permission for the Farmers' and Chi-zens' Bank of Brooklyn to resume business, or for its affairs to be closed up by its own officers. They were to-day reinforced by the late cashier, Mr. H. W. Redand Comptroller Hulburd, which have as yet resulted is nothing satisfactory to the committee.

lowing orders, issued on the 9th and 10th instants, by Brevet Major General Ord, commanding the Fourth Miss-

For the purpose of securing peace and quiet and pre-venting violence, disorder and riot throughout the limits of this Military District, the assembling of armed organi-zations or bodies of citizens under any pretence whatever is prohibited. The proper civil officers, post commanders, assistant commissioners and agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands will use all means at their disposal to cause the enforcement of this is prohibited. The proper civil officers, post commanders, assistant commissioners and agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands will use all means at their disposal to cause the enforcement of this order. Precautionary measures to prevent such assemblages, by sending guards to attend public meetings or such other action as may be deemed advisable, will be taken by the post commanders on all proper occasions. In the event of its violation, the authorities above named are directed to make every effort to cause the arrest of the armed portion of the assemblage, and when arrested they will be held in confinement, for trial by military commission. All arms found upon the persons present will be seized and held by the efficer making the arrest subject to orders from these headquarters. The practice of earrying firearms is prevalent among bullies and cowards, not prevaling in well organized and civilized commanding to take all practical measures to stop it.

All persons now residing within the limits of this Military District who subsequently to the 9th of April, 1865, voluntarily exiled themselves from any of the States lately in rebellion, and have since returned to a residence giv up Post Office address, in order that a copy of the parole oath administered to the rebel armies on their surrender may be furnished to each, to be administered by any commissioned officer in the military service of the United States, in order that a copy of the parole oath administered to the rebel armies on their surrender may be governed to the Assistant Adjutant General at those headquarters for file. Failure to comply with the terms of the foregoing order will subject offenders to arrest and such penalty as may be prescribed by compotent authority.

Severe Sentence of a Court Martial.

The sentence of Captain Charles Frederick Brown, Thirty-seventh United States colored troops, who was

The sentence of Captain Charles Frederick Brown, Thirty-seventh United States colored troops, who was tried before a court martial at Raleigh, N. C., in November last, has just been confirmed by General Grant the property of the United States and appro ating to his own use the proceeds of the sales. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed the service, with loss of all pay and allowances now due or hereafter to become due; to be forever disquatified to hold any office of trust or profit under the government; to pay a fine of \$2,000 and be im-prisoned in Fort Macon, North Carolina, until the fine is paid; and that the name and place of abode of the criminal and the sentence be published in the newspa-pers of the States of Massachusette and North Caroline. In approving the sentence, the Secretary of War announces that Captain Brown ceased to be an officer of the United States Army on the 31st ult. Revised Regulations Relative to the Internal

Revenue.

Revised regulations for the allowance of drawback on the internal revenue taxes on exported merchan have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect on the 1st of October next. One of points in them is that the exporter, instead of first filing an entry at the Custom House, is permitted to file a they are examined by a proper is who will report in detail. Several who will report in detail. Several notices may be filed for different lots of goods shipped on the same vessel, and within ten days after the leaving of the vessel the entry must be filed at the Custom House covering all the goods shipped. In cases of exportation to the Dominion of Canada or any of the British North American provinces, to the Gulf, Atlantic and frontier ports in Mexico, to the Atlantic ports in Central America, and to the Atlantic ports north of the Equator in South America, and in all cases where an American consul is not known to reside at the port of destination, drawback will not be allowed until after the landing intendent of Exports. But when the merchant exported to any other port than that named the exporter may obtain a drawback before the rec anding certificate, provided the merchandise landing certificate, provided the merchandles named in the entry is in all respects identical with that specified in the inspector's return of lading, by filing a sufficient and satisfactory bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, with the Collector of Customs at the port of exportation in a penal sum equal to the amount of internal revenue taxes claimed thereon. The landing certificate will embrace evidence of the following description:—

Pirel—The certificate of the consignee of the exporter at the foreign port, describing the articles exported and declaring that the same have been received by him from on board the vessel, specifying the name and

at the foreign port, describing the articles exported and calaring that the same have been received by him from on board the vessel, specifying the name and nation of the vessel from which they were so received, together with the date of landing and other particulars as given in the form of certificate prescribed.

Second—The certificate of the chief revenue officer or collector of the foreign port, under the hand and seal of that officer, certifying that the merchandise described has been duly entered at the Custom House at and port, and that the duties imposed thereon by the laws of the country in which the port is situated have been fully paid and secured to be paid.

Third—The certificate of the Consular Agent of the United States residing at such port, certifying to the truth of the statements set forth in the certificate of the consignee, and also that the person signing the fore-

Another change from the old regulation is, that the weight of cotton fabrics will hereafter be ascert a Custom House officer, instead of a collector of

Indistinct Impressions on the Five Dollar National Bank Notes. Repeated inquiries have been made of the Treasurer of the United States, from various parts of the country, rith regard to the difference in the engravings on the five dollar national bank notes. Able judges in nstances being unable to decide whether of the two notes bearing differences on the elliptical engraving on the back, one or the other is not counterfeit. In response to recent letters requesting information as to which of the two notes—one being less distinct than the other— is genuine, General Spinner responded that, probably, both are genuine. The indistinct one is the issue. The engravers undertook to improve the plate after it had been used for a year or so; and, although they succeeded in making it more perfect, they did the mischief or creating much embarranment in the minds of even good judges as to the gonumeness of one or the other of the

one or the other of these two impressions.

The Yellow Fever in Mobile-The Government Funds Removed in Anticipation the Abandonment of the City by the ernment Officials.

in anticipation that the yellow fever may reach the city of Nobile and the piace be abandoned by the gov-erament officials, General Spinner, United States Fread-urer, has, from prudential motives, thought proper to withdraw the government funds deposited